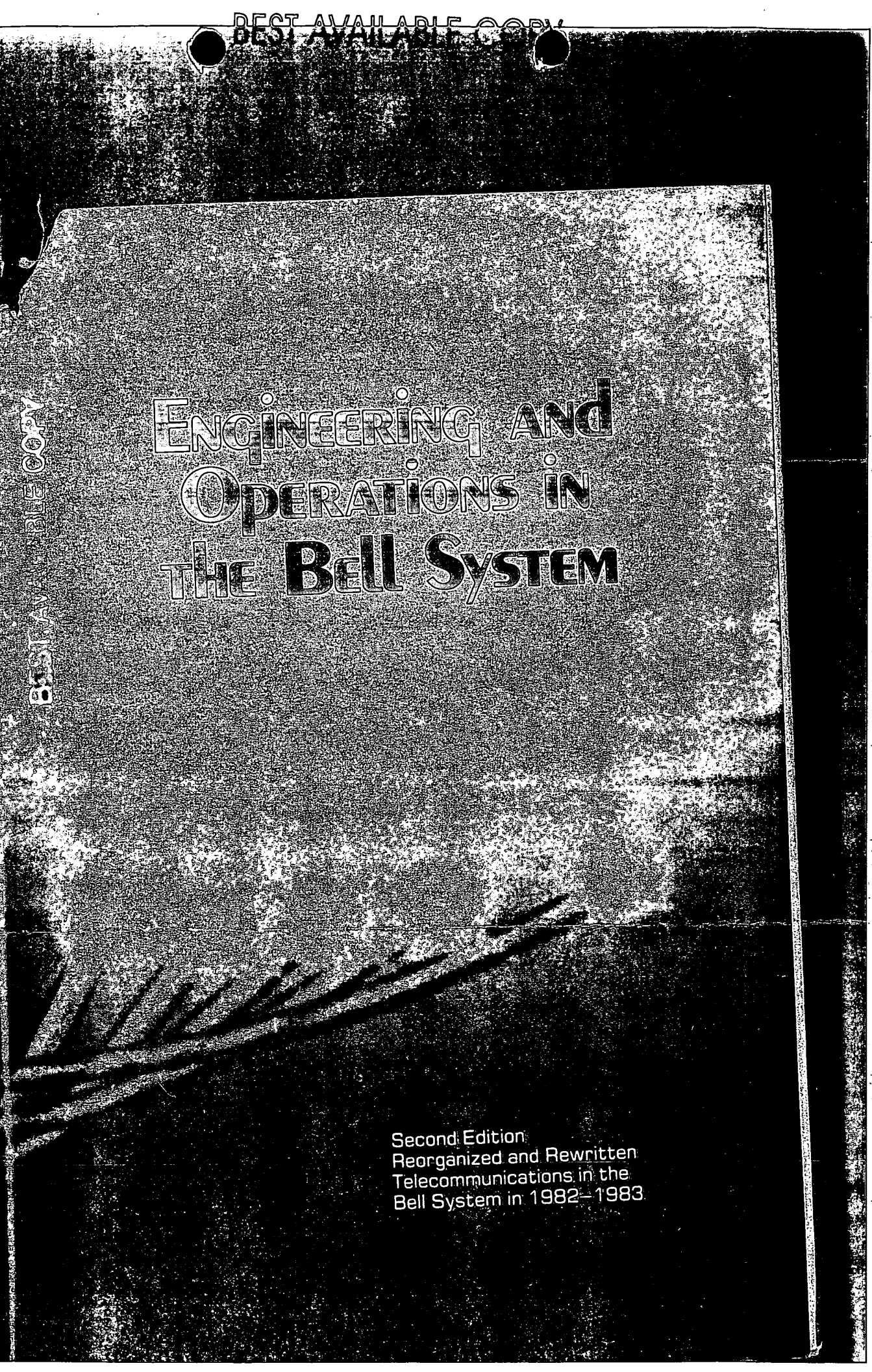
Exhibit 3

Engineering and Operations in the Bell System



Second Edition
Reorganized and Rewritten
Telecommunications in the
Bell System in 1982–1983

Switching System. An electromechanical or electronic system for connecting LINES to lines, lines to TRUNKS, or trunks to trunks. The term includes PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE *switching systems* and centrally located NETWORK *switching systems*. *See* SWITCHING.

System Code. A 3-digit code, usually of the form 1*XX* but including 0*XX* (*X* = any digit 0 through 9) assignments, available only to operators or to SWITCHING equipment for use as part of a special or modified ADDRESS to influence route selection. These codes are reserved for system-wide use; that is, they are the same across all NUMBERING PLAN AREAS.

Talker Echo. An ECHO of a talker's voice that is returned to the talker. When there is delay between the original SIGNAL and the echo, the effect is disturbing, unless the echo is attenuated to a tolerable level.

Tandem Switching System. A broad functional category representing systems that connect TRUNKS to trunks. Tandem switching divides into two applications: Those offices that connect trunks within a metropolitan area are referred to as *local tandem* offices; Those offices that connect trunks in the TOLL network portion (class 1 to class 4) of the PUBLIC SWITCHED TELEPHONE NETWORK are called *TOLL OFFICES*.

Tandem Trunk. A TRUNK that connects WIRE CENTERS through a local tandem office.

Tariff. The published rates, regulations, and descriptions governing the provision of communications service.

T-Carrier Administration System (TCAS). An OPERATIONS SYSTEM responsible for T-carrier alarms.

Teleconferencing. Voice telephone service between a group of people and one or more other groups or individuals.

Telemetry. The method or EQUIPMENT used to transmit status information such as that represented by the operation of keys or by lamp displays to a remote location.

Terminal Equipment. In the INTERCONNECTION environment, any separately housed EQUIPMENT unit or a group of equipment units located on user premises on the user side of a network INTERFACE.

Termination. (1) The points on a SWITCHING NETWORK to which a TRUNK or a LINE may be attached. (2) An item that is connected to the terminals of a CIRCUIT or piece of EQUIPMENT. (3) An impedance connected to the end of a circuit being tested.

Termination Layout Mask. A plan that reserves space on a DISTRIBUTING FRAME for different TERMINATION categories of EQUIPMENT and FACILITIES.

Station Number. The final four digits of a standard 7- or 10- digit ADD that define a connection to a specific customer's line within a CENT OFFICE. *See* CENTRAL OFFICE CODE.

Step-by-Step (SXS) System. An automatic SWITCHING SYSTEM using step-b step switches. In most such systems, a call is extended progressivel step-by-step, to the desired terminal under direct control of pul from a customer's DIAL or from a sender.

Stored-Program Control (SPC). A form of SWITCHING SYSTEM control in which system operations are controlled by a stored program execute by one or more processors. Operation of the system can be alter significantly by changing programs.

Stored Program Control System/Central Office Equipment Report (SPCS/COER). A series of time-shared programs that analyzes TRAFF data for ELECTRONIC SWITCHING SYSTEM offices and produces reports.

Suffix. Any SIGNAL dialed after the ADDRESS. Used by operators, for ex ample, to indicate the end of dialing.

Supervision. The constant monitoring and controlling of the status of a call.

Switching. (1) Refers to the process of connecting appropriate LINES and TRUNKS to form a desired communication path between two station sets. Included are all kinds of related functions, such as sending and receiving SIGNALS, monitoring the status of CIRCUITS, translating ADDRESSES to routing instructions, alternate routing, testing circuits for busy condition, and detecting and recording troubles. (2) Designates a field of work, such as system development, planning, or engineering, involving the application of *switching* technology in telecommunications NETWORKS. (3) Refers, in a more restricted sense, to the technology associated with any circuit that operates discretely, particularly logic and memory.

Switching Control Center (SCC). An OPERATIONS CENTER responsible for the centralized installation and maintenance of a group of SWITCHING SYSTEMS in a geographic area.

Switching Control Center System (SCCS). The Computer Subsystem (CSS) and the EQUIPMENT units that remote the MASTER CONTROL CENTER capability of an ELECTRONIC SWITCHING SYSTEM. The *SCCS* provides for the administration, control, and maintenance of electronic switching systems from central locations.

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